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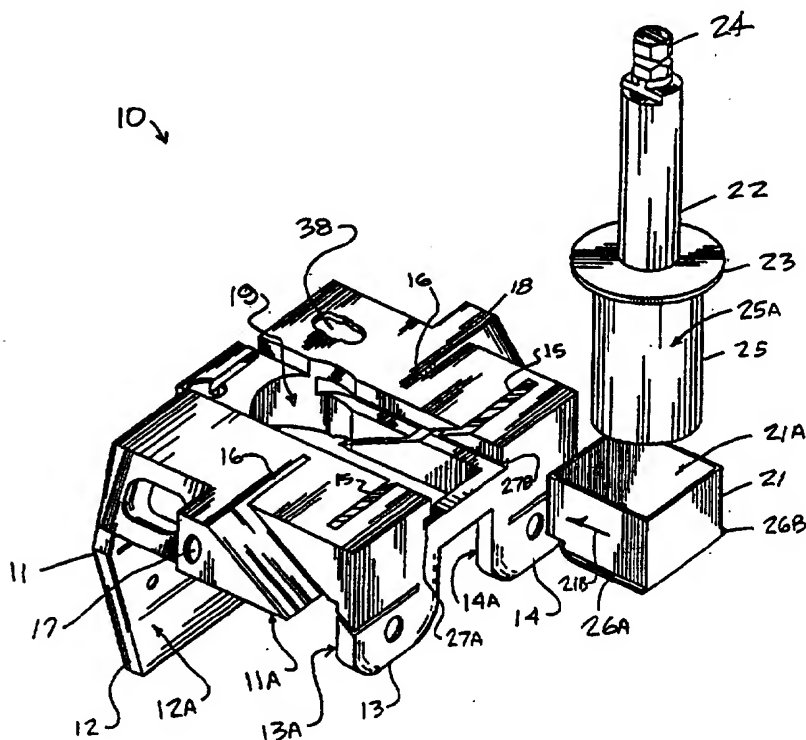
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(54) Title: POSTERIOR STABILIZED/CONSTRAINED REAMER GUIDE

(57) Abstract

A posterior stabilized/constrained reamer guide (10) is provided that enables a surgeon to prepare a patient's distal femur to receive either a posterior stabilized or a constrained type femoral component. The instrument guide (10) has an opening (19) the largest anterior to posterior housing size. For example, a constrained housing has a longer anterior to posterior dimension than a posterior stabilized housing. The apparatus of the present invention provides an improved reamer guide apparatus that addresses differences in housing sizes and necessary bone removal. The apparatus provides a housing guide (19) that accepts either a posterior stabilized collet (20) or a constrained collet (21). Each of the collets accepts a rotary reamer (22) or a box chisel. During surgery, the reamer is first used to form a cylindrically shaped or oval shaped cut. The box chisel then removes additional bone to create a rectangular or squared opening. This insures that only the necessary bone is removed for each housing depending upon the one selected by the surgeon.



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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

POSTERIOR STABILIZED/CONSTRAINED REAMER GUIDE

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

20 The present invention relates to surgical orthopaedic instrumentation, particularly cutting instrumentation for use in preparing the distal femur of a patient in preparing the distal to receive a femoral prosthesis wherein one housing preparation guide that accommodates for the differences in housing size between the posterior stabilized and constrained type femoral components.

2. General Background of the Invention

25 Posterior stabilized and constrained femoral components have a cam housing in between the condyles. Bone from the distal femur must be removed to accommodate for this type of housing. The housing sizes differ for posterior stabilized and constrained type femoral components. Therefore, a different amount of bone needs to be removed for each of these types of femoral

components.

Two separate instruments are presently required, one to prepare for a posterior stabilized type component and another to prepare for a constrained type component.

5 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an instrument guide apparatus that can prepare for both the posterior stabilized type femoral component and the constrained type femoral component.

10 The instrument guide of the present invention has an opening the largest A/P (anterior and posterior) housing size. For example, the constrained housing has a longer A/P dimension than the posterior stabilized housing. Therefore, the A/P opening would be sized for the constrained component. The distal height of the housings are also different between the posterior stabilized and constrained components.

15 To address these differences in housing sizes and necessary bone removal, an improved orthopaedic cutting instrument is provided.

The present invention provides a housing guide that accepts a first posterior stabilized type collet and a second constrained type collet to limit the amount of bone removed in the A/P dimension and in depth.

20 Each of these collets accepts a reamer and a box chisel. During surgery, the reamer and then the box chisel removes the bone from the distal femur. This ensures that only the necessary bone be removed for each housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 For a further understanding of the nature, objects, and advantages of the present invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description, read in conjunction with the following drawings, wherein like reference numerals denote like elements and wherein:

FIGURE 1 is the perspective exploded view of the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention;

FIGURES 3-7 are various views of the constrained collet portion of the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention;

5 FIGURE 8 is an exploded perspective view of the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention showing the posterior stabilized collet;

FIGURE 9 is a perspective view of the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention shown with the posterior stabilized collet;

10 FIGURE 10 is an exploded perspective view of the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention showing the block body and modular stem portions thereof;

FIGURE 11 is a perspective view of the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention shown in use with the modular stem portion thereof;

15 FIGURES 12-13 are elevational views of the modular stem of Figures 10-11;

FIGURE 14 is a top view of the modular stem of Figures 10-11;

FIGURE 15 is a sectional view taken along lines A-A of Figure 14;

FIGURE 16 is a perspective view of the modular stem of Figures 10-11;

20 FIGURE 17 is a sectional view taken along lines B-B of Figure 13;

FIGURE 18 is an end view taken along lines C-C of Figure 13;

FIGURE 19 is a sectional view taken along lines D-D of Figure 13;

FIGURES 20-23 are various views illustrating the posterior stabilized collet portion of the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention;

25 FIGURE 24 is a perspective view of the block body portion of the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention;

FIGURE 25 is an anterior view of the block body of Figure 24;

FIGURE 26 is a proximal view of the block body of Figure 24;

FIGURE 27 is a posterior view of the block body of Figure 24;

FIGURE 28 is a side view of the block body of Figure 24.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figures 1-7 show the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention designated generally by the numeral 10. Cutting block body 11 is shown
5 in Figures 1-2 with a collet 21 that can be, for example, a constrained collet for supporting a reamer 22 while making one type of cut on the patient's distal femur in order to receive a femoral prosthesis. In Figures 8-9 and 20-23, a collet 20 that could be a posterior stabilized collet is shown for use with the same reamer 22 that is used in Figures 1-2 with collet 21. Either collet 20 or 21 can receive a box
10 chisel that is used to shave corners of a cut that is initially formed with reamer 22.

In Figures 10-11 and 12-19, there is shown a modular stem portion 30 that can be affixed to the block body 11 preferably for use in revision cases.

Figures 20-23 show the posterior stabilized collet portion of the preferred embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention.

15 Figures 24-27 show various views of the instrument block body 11. The cutting block body 11 can be attached to the patient's cut distal femur using bone spikes for example that are placed through openings at 17, 18.

In Figure 1, cutting instrument 10 includes a block body 11 having an anterior flange 12 and a pair of posterior flanges 13-14. The anterior flange 12
20 engages a patient's anteriorly cut distal femur. Posterior flanges 13-14 engage posterior cuts made on the patient's posterior condylar portions by a surgeon. During surgery, a surgeon first makes anterior and posterior cuts that are generally parallel or slightly angled to each other and a distal cut that is generally perpendicular to the anterior and posterior cuts. Block body 11 is then attached
25 to this surgically cut distal femur. Block body 11 provides a pair of diagonally anterior/posterior extending chamfer cutting slots 15, 16.

A central open area 19 accepts either of two different collets 20 or 21 depending upon the type of femoral prosthesis to be implanted. The collet 20 is an example of a posterior stabilized or "P/S" collet. The collet 21 is an example

of a constrained collet.

A rotary reamer 22 is preferably sized and shaped to fit either of the collets 20 or 21. The reamer 22 is shown in Figure 1 as having an annular stop 23 that controls the depth of cut as the stop 23 engages the upper surface of the selected
5 collet 20 or 21. Once the reamer cuts into the distal femur, a cylindrical or oval-shaped cut is formed. A box chisel can then be used to complete a square or rectangular cut by tracking the walls of the selected collet 20 or 21 at the open center 20A or 21A portion thereof.

Reamer 22 further includes an interface 24 for connection with a motor
10 drive such as a drill. The reamer 22 provides a cutting end portion 25 that can include both distal cutting members and peripheral cutting members placed on the cylindrical surface 25A.

Collet 21 provides a pair of spaced apart flanged rails 26A, 26B that engage correspondingly sized and shaped slots 27A-27B on block body 11 so that the
15 collet 21 can slide in the direction of arrow 21B in Figure 1.

Block body 11 has flat surfaces 11A, 12A, 13A and 14A for engaging the patient's distal femur once it has been cut by a surgeon to provide flat cut surfaces, namely distal, anterior and posterior cut surfaces. The surface 12A engages an anterior cut surface of the femur. The surfaces 13A, 14A engage posterior cut
20 surfaces of the femur. The surface 11A engages the patient's distal femoral cut surface.

Collet 21 can slide in the direction of arrow 21B upon the slotted portions 27A, 27B of block body 11. Slotted portions 27A, 27B are engaged by the flanged rail portions 26A, 26B of collet 21. This sliding of collet 21 can be done
25 simultaneously while reaming of the distal femur with reamer 22 to form an oval shaped cut.

The reamer cylindrical portion 25 is placed within the open center 21A of collet 21. The reamer 22 then extends down into the patient's bone tissue during cutting until the stop 23 engages the upper edge of collet 21 (see Figure 2). The

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open portion 21A is open at the top and at the bottom so that the reamer 22 can pass through center 21A of the collet 21 and into the underlying bone tissue during a reaming of the underlying bone tissue.

5 The slots 27A, 27B are sized and shaped to limit travel of the collet 21 and thus limit the length of a reamed cut in the anterior-posterior inventions in the distal femur. The slots 27A, 27B includes an end portion that functions as a stop for limiting travel of the collet 21 in the direction of arrow 21B.

10 In Figure 2, the collet 21 and its reamer 22 are shown in operating position, mounted within the open portion 19 of block body 11. Collet 21 is shown in more detail in Figures 3-7. Slots 27A, 27B are positioned relative to surface 11A to address reamer depth for each size.

15 The open portion 19 and slots 27A, 27B are sized and shaped to limit travel of the collet 21 and thus limit the length of a reamed cut formed in the distal femur. The open slot area 19 includes a stop end portion 19A that functions as a stop for limiting travel of the collet 21 in the direction of arrow 21B. In Figure 2, the collet 21 and its reamer 22 are shown in operating position, mounted within the open portion 19 of block 11. Collet 21 is shown in more detail in Figures 3-7.

20 In Figures 8-9 and 20-23, a second collet 20 is shown. The collet 20 can be for example a posterior stabilized collet as opposed to constrained collet 21. The posterior stabilized collet 20 attaches to slot 38 of block body 11. Collet 20 has a stud 39 that fits slot 38. The length of slot 38 defines the length of travel of collet 20. Sides 20B, 20C of collet 20 register against the block body 11 at open portion 19.

25 Collet 20 has an open center 20A as shown through which reamer 22 can pass. In order to assemble the collet 20 to the block body 11, the user places the stud 39 into slot 38. The collet 20 can then slide relative to the block body 11 in an anterior to posterior direction.

The present invention allows the connection of modular stems to the instrument block body 11 such as could be of help in revision cases. In Figures

10-19, modular stem 30 is shown. The stem 30 has a pair of threaded fasteners 31 that can be used to attach the stem to an internally threaded opening 29 of block body 11. Keys 33 of modular stem 30 register in a correspondingly shaped slot 28 on block body 11, and depending on the stem 30 orientation desired for left or right femurs. As the stem is angled in the M-L dimension, the modular stem 30 can be placed into the block angling the appropriate direction depending on whether or not a left or right knee is being replaced.

In Figures 12-19, there can be seen a pair of keys 33 and a pair of cylindrical openings 41 through which threaded fasteners 31 can pass. As shown in Figure 10, the stem 30 has a rectangular portion 42 that carries two threaded fasteners 31. Each threaded fastener 31 extends through an opening 41 in the rectangular member 42, providing an externally threaded end 32 for engaging the internally threaded opening 29 of block body 11. A key 33 engages slot 28 of block body 11 upon assembly of stem 30 to block body 11. Two keys 33 and two cylindrical openings 41 are provided for a pair of threaded fasteners 31 so that the stem 30 can be used for both right and left knees. The user simply rotates the stem 30 one hundred eighty degrees (180°) when moving from one knee to the other knee to achieve proper orientation with the patient's intramedullary canal.

In revision cases, the surgeon attaches the modular stem 30 to block body 11 as shown in Figure 11. This allows the surgeon to fasten additional modular stem portions (not shown) to the stem member 30 at externally threaded section 37. The stem 30 provides a large cylindrical section 35, a small cylindrical section 36, and externally threaded section 37. Other additional stem extension members that are internally threaded can thus be added to the stem 30 for increasing the length of the stem 30. The composite stem portion containing stem 30 and a selected stem extension or modular stem portion is then placed in the patient's intramedullary canal. This can be done before reaming is started on the patient's distal femur, using the embodiments shown in Figures 1-9.

A socket 43 can be provided for accepting a removal tool or hammer that

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aids in removing stem 30 from the patient's bone tissue if desired once block body 11 is connected to the patient's distal femur. Normally, the block body 11 and modular stem 30 would be placed in position on the patient's distal femur, using the stem 30 for orientation purposes. The surgeon will then pin the block body 11 to the distal femur using bone spikes for example that are placed through openings 17 and 18.

The surgeon will then remove the modular stem 30 by loosening the threaded fasteners 31 thus disengaging the modular stem 30 from the block body 11. A removal tool would then be inserted in the socket 43. The socket 43 and removal tool are needed to help pull the modular stem 30 from the patient's distal femur, through block body 11. After removal of the modular stem 30, reaming can begin using reamer 22, either of the collets 20 or 21 as desired and then a box chisel. The box chisel tracks the interior side walls of the selected collet 20 or 21 after reaming a slot using reamer 22.

15

PARTS LIST

	Part Number	Description
	10	orthopaedic cutting instrument
	11	block body
	11A	flat surface
20	12	anterior flange
	12A	flat surface
	13	posterior flange
	13A	flat surface
	14	posterior flange
25	14A	flat surface
	15	chamfer cutting slot
	16	chamfer cutting slot

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	17	bone spike opening
	18	bone spike opening
	19	central open area
	19A	stop
5	20	p/s (posterior stabilized) collet
	20A	open center portion
	20B	side
	20C	side
	21	constrained collet
10	21A	open center portion
	21B	arrow
	22	reamer
	23	reamer stop
	24	interface for driver
15	25	cutting end portion
	25A	cylindrical surface
	26A	rail
	26B	rail
	27A	slot
20	27B	slot
	28	slotted opening
	29	internally threaded opening
	30	modular stem
	31	threaded fastener
25	32	threaded portion
	33	key
	34	distal end
	35	smooth section
	36	smaller diameter section

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	37	externally threaded section
	38	slot
	39	stud
	40	circular opening
5	41	cylindrical opening
	42	rectangular block portion
	43	socket

Because many varying and different embodiments may be made within the scope of the inventive concept herein taught, and because many
10 modifications may be made in the embodiments herein detailed in accordance with the descriptive requirement of the law, it is to be understood that the details herein are to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

CLAIMS

- 1 1. A cutting block instrument for cutting a patient's surgically cut distal
2 femur to receive either a constrained or a posterior stabilized femoral prosthesis
3 component after the distal femur has been surgically cut with at least three cuts
4 including anterior, posterior and distal cuts, said instrument comprising:
- 5 a) an instrument body having cutting guide surfaces that enable the
6 surgeon to make anterior chamfer and posterior chamfer cuts on the patient's distal
7 femur, said instrument body having flat surface portions for respectively engaging
8 the anterior femoral cut, the posterior femoral cut and the distal femoral cut;
- 9 b) the instrument body including anterior and posterior flange
10 portions that carry respectively the flat surface portions that engage the anterior
11 and posterior cuts;
- 12 c) a recess on the instrument body that communicates with the
13 distal femoral cut during use, said recess accepting either of a pair of collets that
14 enable the surgeon to prepare the distal femur at the distal cut to receive either a
15 posterior stabilized femoral prosthesis component or a constrained femoral
16 prosthesis component;
- 17 d) each of the collets having an open center portion that is open to
18 communicate with the distal femoral cut and with a reamer;
- 19 e) a rotary reamer that fits a selected of the collets at the open
20 center thereof, said reamer having a stop that engages the collet to define a depth
21 of cut during a reaming of the distal femur to formed a reamed opening in the
22 distal femur;
- 23 f) the selected collet and reamer being movable together along the
24 distal femur in a generally anterior-posterior direction during a reaming of the
25 distal femur during use;
- 26 g) each of the collets having generally rectangular or square shape
27 that enables the surgeon to track the collet with a box chisel during the formation
28 of a rectangular or square cut into the distal femur, said rectangular or square cut

29 being in communication with an opening reamed by the reamer.

1 2. The instrument of claim 1 further comprising a modular stem portion
2 that fits the recess of the instrument body, said stem including an elongated portion
3 that can track a patient's intramedullary canal and a proximal portion that attaches
4 to the instrument body.

1 3. The instrument of claim 1 wherein the stem portion has a free end
2 portion with a connection that enables it to accept stem extensions.

1 4. The instrument of claim 1 wherein the stem portion has a free end
2 portion that is threaded to accept stem extensions.

1 5. The instrument of claim 1 wherein the collets are slidably affixed to
2 different positions on the instrument body in a proximal to distal direction.

1 6. The instrument of claim 1 wherein the instrument body is generally
2 "C" shaped having a distal member, an anterior member and a pair of posterior,
3 condylar portions.

1 7. The instrument body of claim 1 wherein the recess is open at one end
2 portion thereof and closed at the other end portion thereof.

1 8. The instrument body of claim 1 wherein the recess is open at the
2 posterior end portion thereof and closed at the anterior end portion thereof.

1 9. The instrument body of claim 1 wherein each collet is rectangular,
2 comprised of four interior side wall portions that are guide surfaces for a box
3 chisel.

1 10. The instrument body of claim 1 wherein the reamer is an elongated
2 member having a proximal end, a distal end and an annular shoulder between its
3 ends that defines said stop.

1 11. A cutting block instrument for cutting a patient's surgically cut distal
2 femur to receive either a constrained or a posterior stabilized femoral prosthesis
3 component after the distal femur has been surgically cut with three cuts including
4 anterior, posterior and distal cuts, said instrument comprising:

5 a) an instrument body having cutting guide surfaces that enable the
6 surgeon to make anterior chamfer and posterior chamfer cuts on the patient's distal
7 femur, said instrument body having flat surface portions for engaging the anterior
8 femoral cut, the posterior femoral cut and the distal femoral cut;

9 b) the instrument body including anterior and posterior flange
10 portions that carry respectively the flat surface portions that respectively engage
11 the anterior and posterior cuts;

12 c) a recess on the instrument body that communicates with the
13 distal femoral cut during use, said recess accepting either of a pair of collets that
14 enable the surgeon to prepare the distal femur at the distal cut to receive either of
15 a selected prosthesis that is a posterior stabilized femoral prosthesis component or
16 a constrained femoral prosthesis component;

17 d) each of the collets having an open center portion that is open to
18 communicate with the distal femoral cut and with a reamer;

19 e) a rotary reamer that fits the selected collet at the open center
20 thereof, said reamer having a stop that engages the collet to define a depth of cut
21 during a reaming of the distal femur to formed a reamed opening in the distal
22 femur;

23 f) the selected collet and reamer being movable together along the
24 distal femur in a generally anterior-posterior direction during a reaming of the

25 distal femur during use;

26 g) each of the collets having generally rectangular or square shape
27 that enables the surgeon to track the collet with a box chisel during the formation
28 of a rectangular or square cut into the distal femur, said rectangular or square cut
29 communication with an opening reamed by the reamer.

30 h) a stem portion that fits the recess of the instrument body, said
31 stem including an elongated portion that can track a patient's intramedullary canal
32 and a proximal portion that attaches to the instrument body;

33 i) wherein the stem can first track the patient's intramedullary canal
34 independently of the instrument block body, thus enabling a surgeon to align the
35 block body on the stem after the stem is placed in the intramedullary canal but
36 before attaching the block body to the distal femur;

37 j) wherein the stem is removable from the instrument body after
38 said alignment and said attachment of the block body to the distal femur.

1 12. A cutting block instrument for cutting a patient's surgically cut distal
2 femur to receive either a constrained or a posterior stabilized femoral prosthesis
3 component, said instrument comprising:

4 a) an instrument body including anterior and distal portions that
5 carry flat surface portions that respectively engage the anterior and distal surface
6 of the femur;

7 b) a recess on the instrument body that communicates with the
8 distal femoral cut during use, said recess accepting either of a pair of collets that
9 enable the surgeon to prepare the distal femur at the distal cut to receive either of
10 a selected prosthesis that is a posterior stabilized femoral prosthesis component or
11 a constrained femoral prosthesis component;

12 c) each of the collets having an open center portion that is open to
13 receive a reamer; and

14 d) a rotary reamer that fits the selected collet at the open center

-15-

15 thereof for reaming of the distal femur to form a reamed opening in the distal
16 femur.

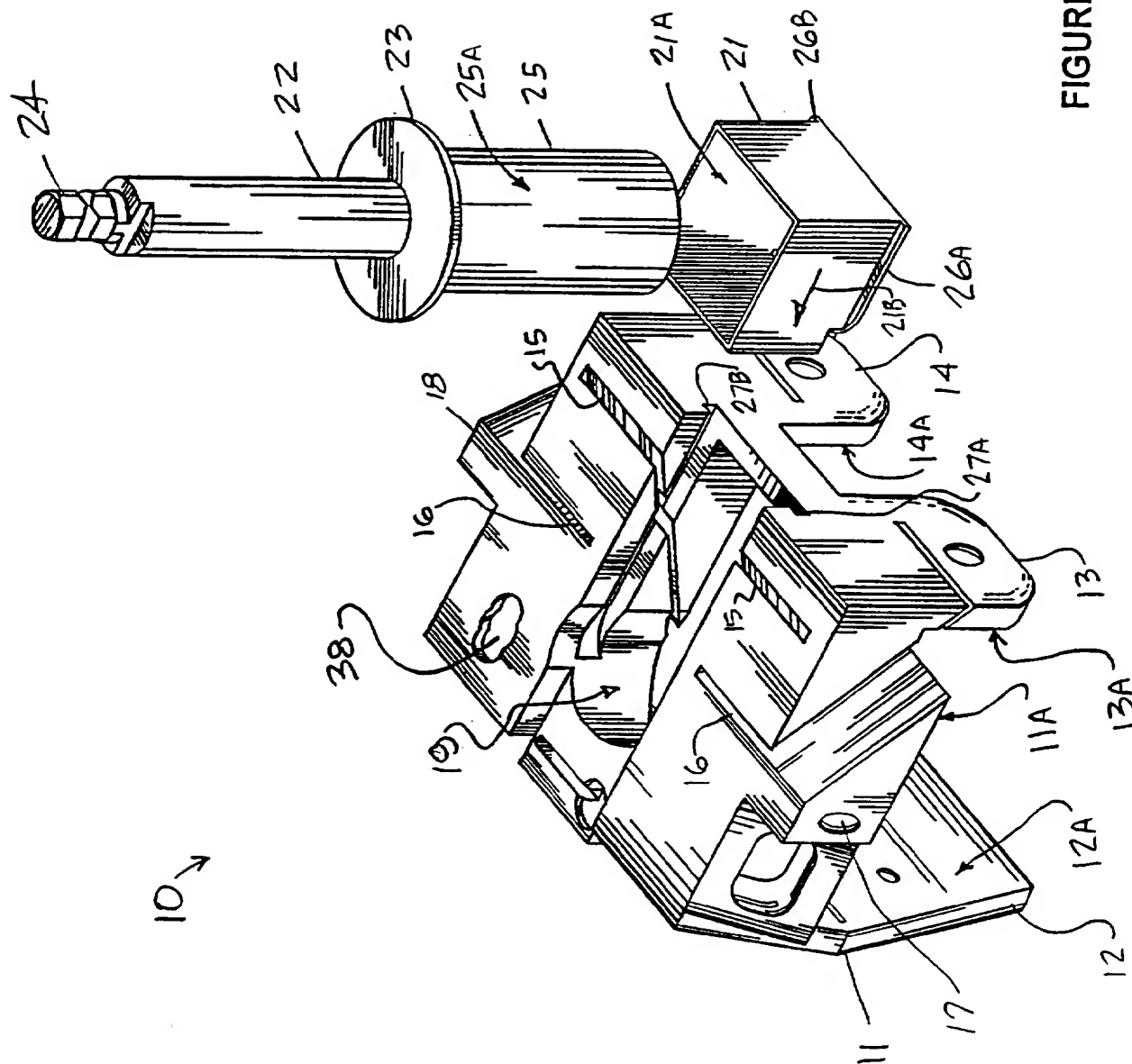


FIGURE 1

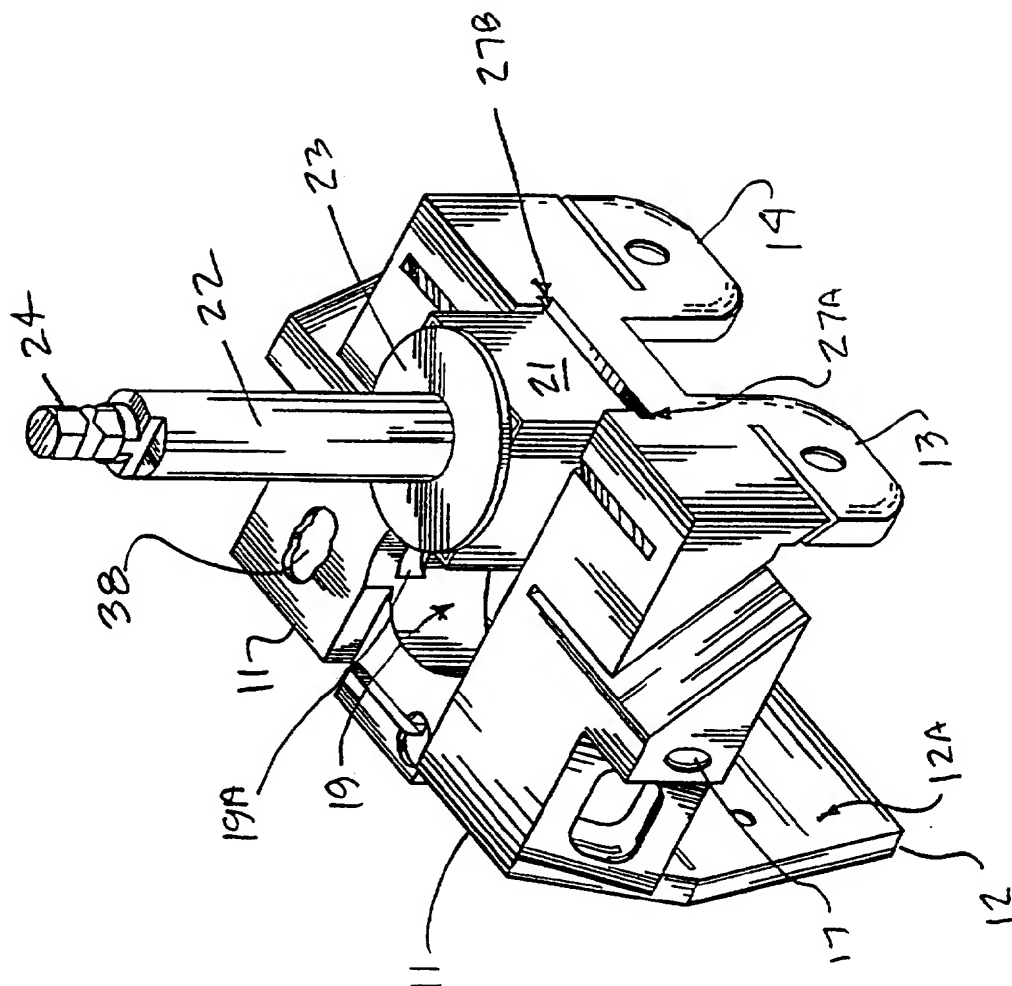


FIGURE 2

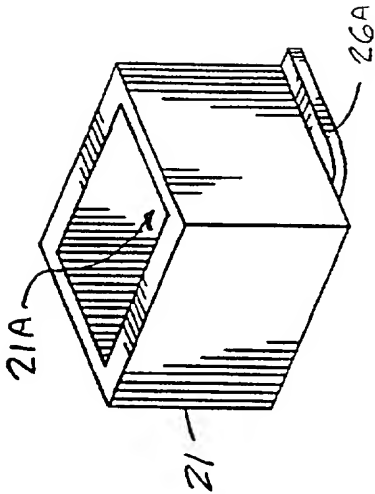


FIGURE 3

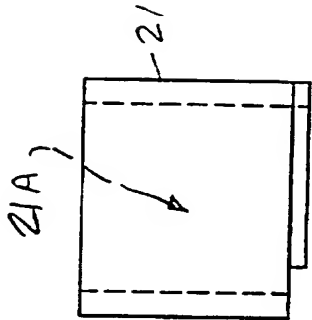


FIGURE 6

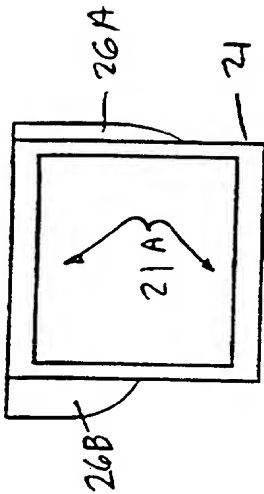


FIGURE 4

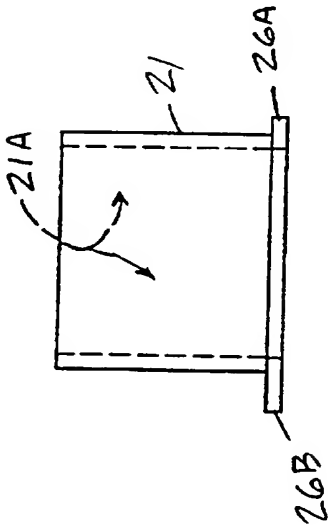


FIGURE 5

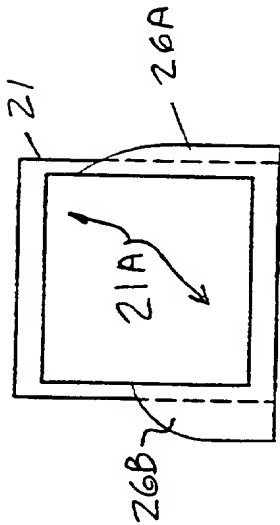


FIGURE 7

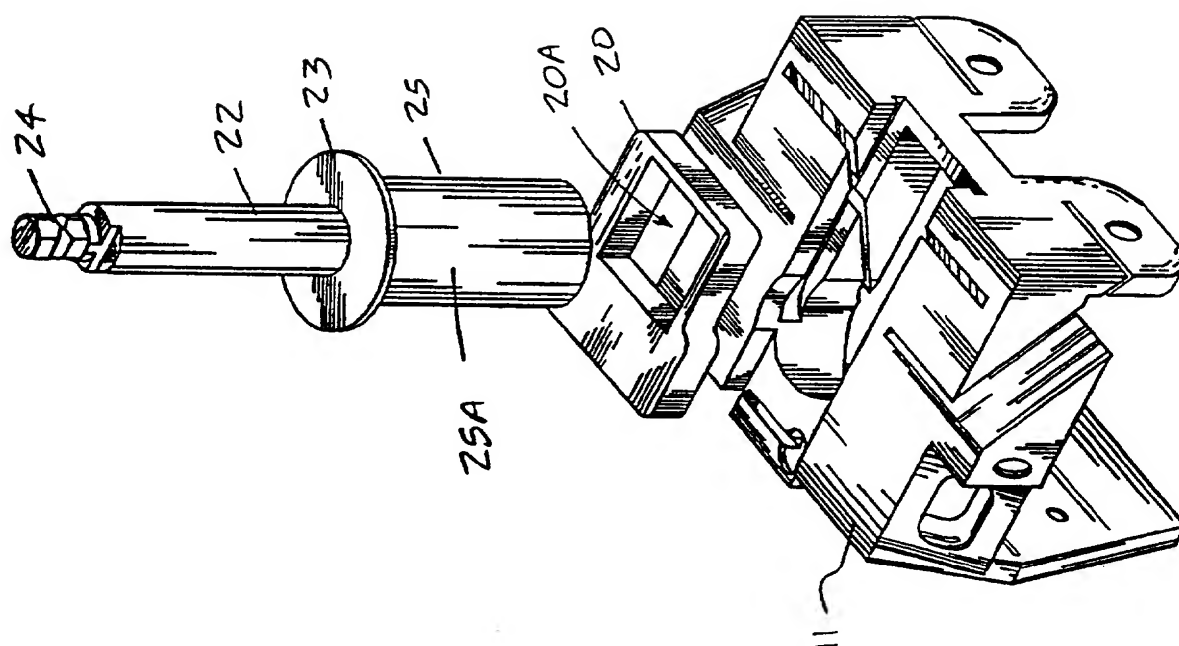


FIGURE 8

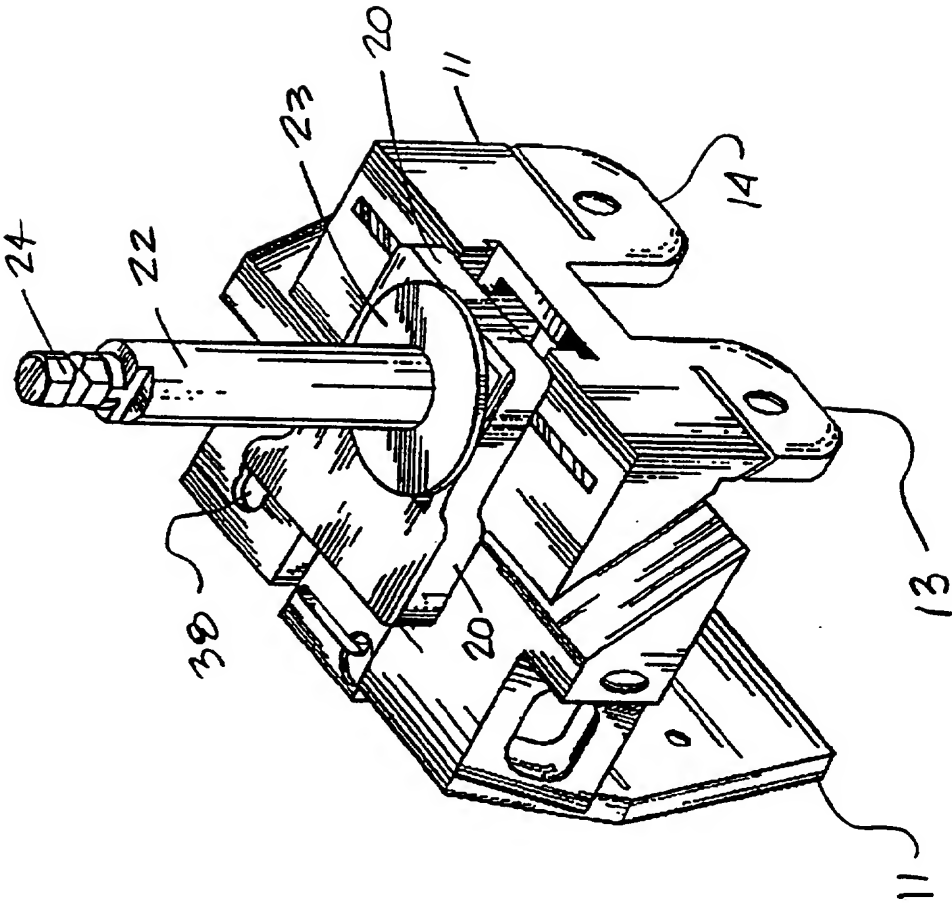


FIGURE 9

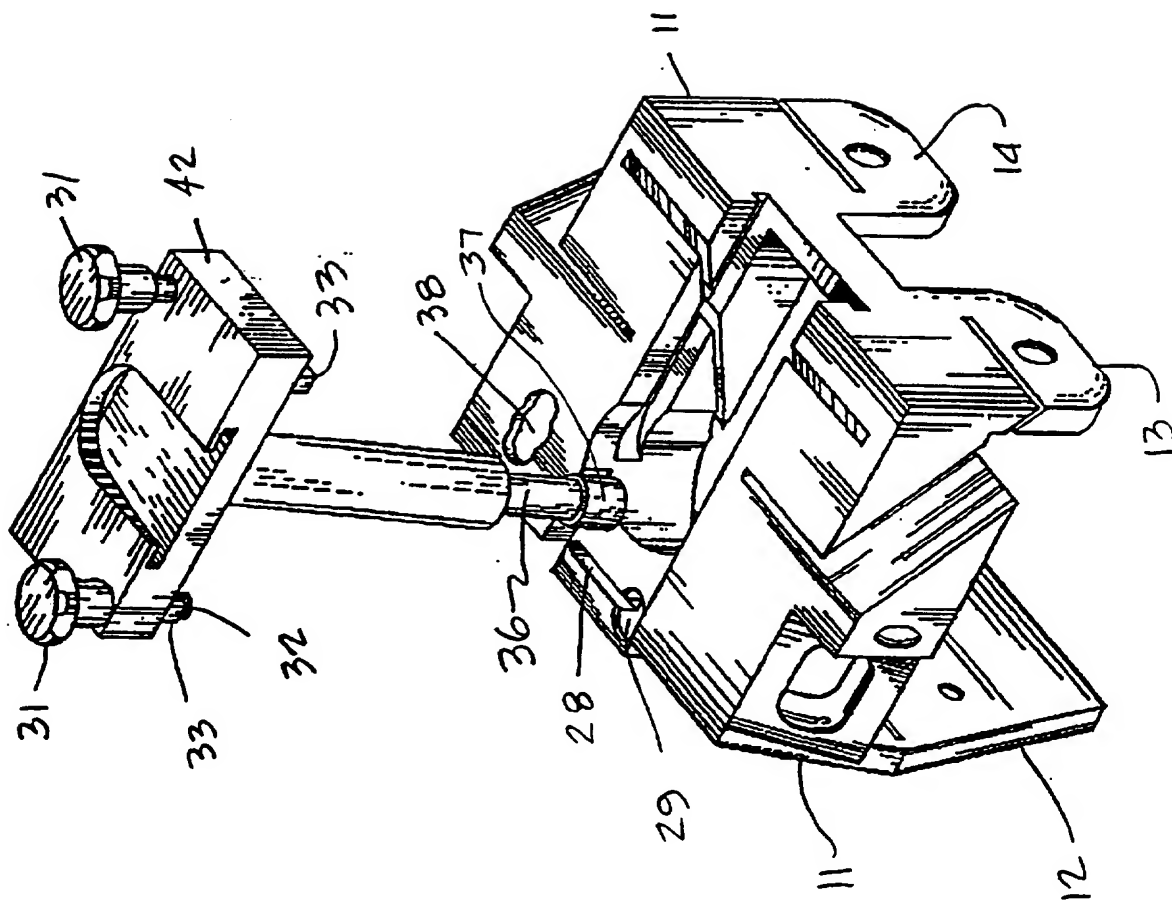


FIGURE 10

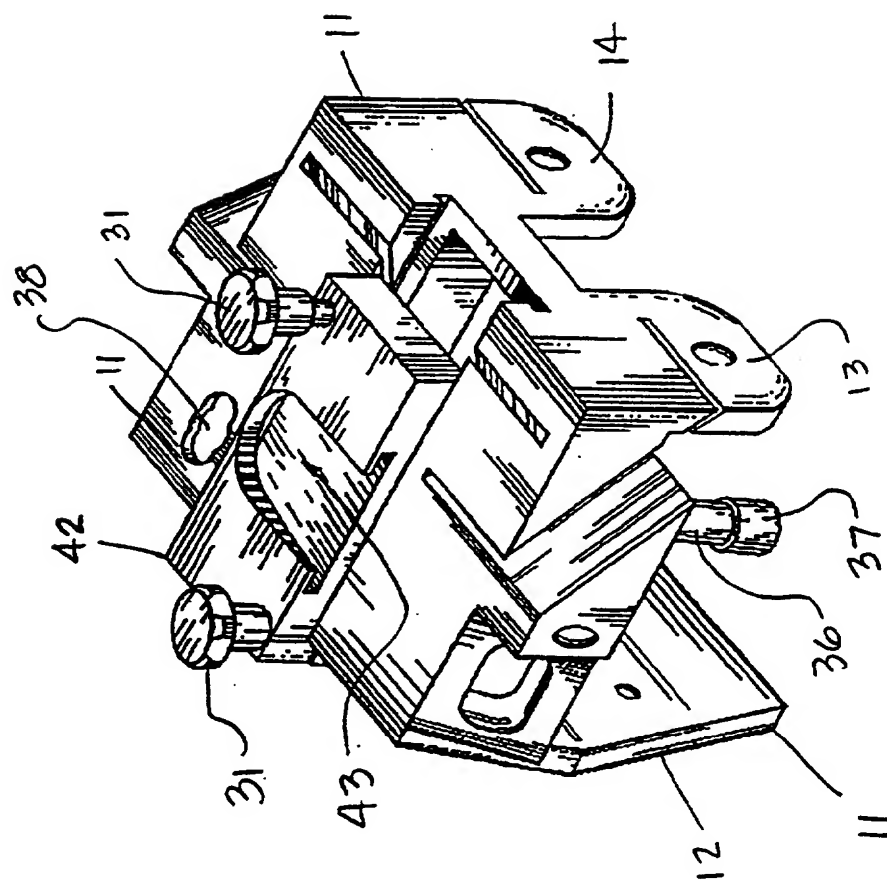


FIGURE 11

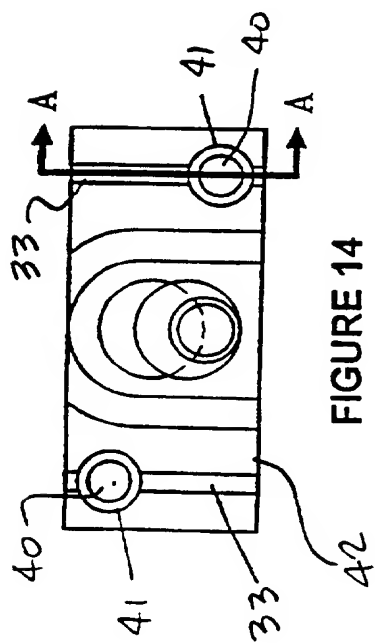
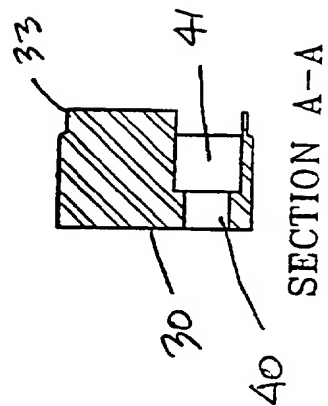


FIGURE 14



SECTION A-A

FIGURE 15

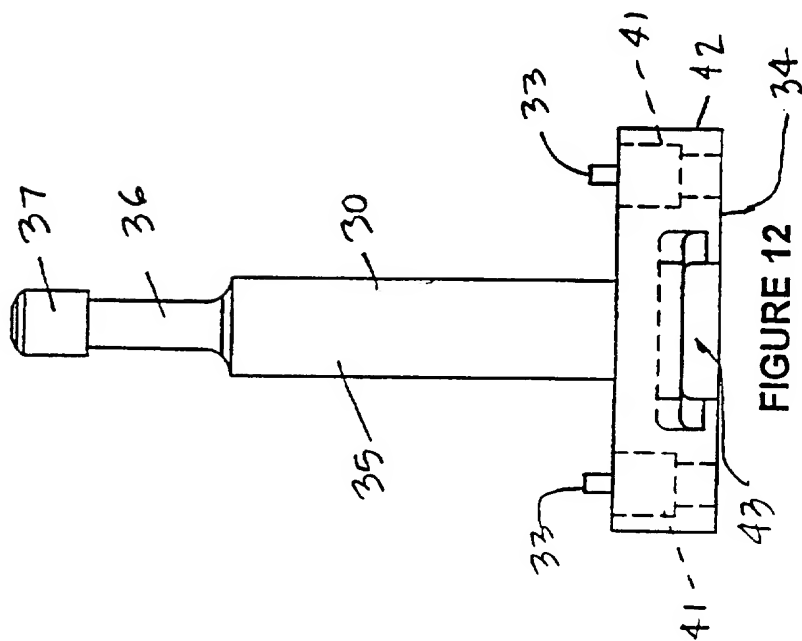


FIGURE 12

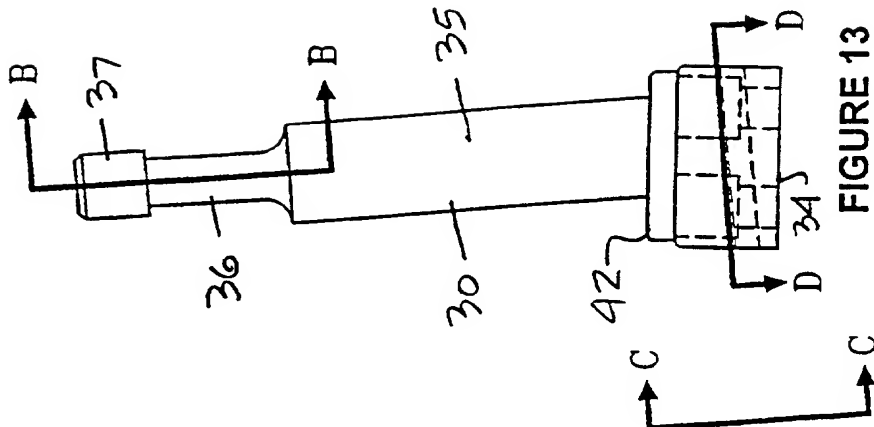
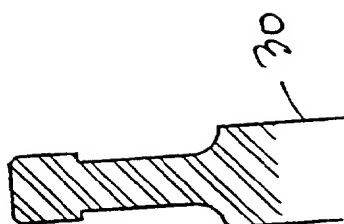
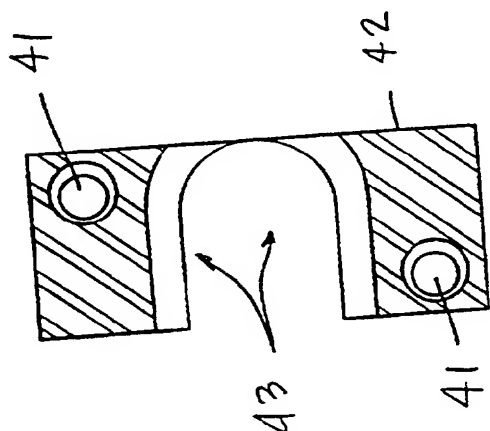


FIGURE 13



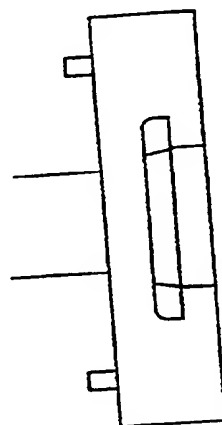
SECTION B-B

FIGURE 17



SECTION D-D

FIGURE 19



VIEW C-C

FIGURE 18

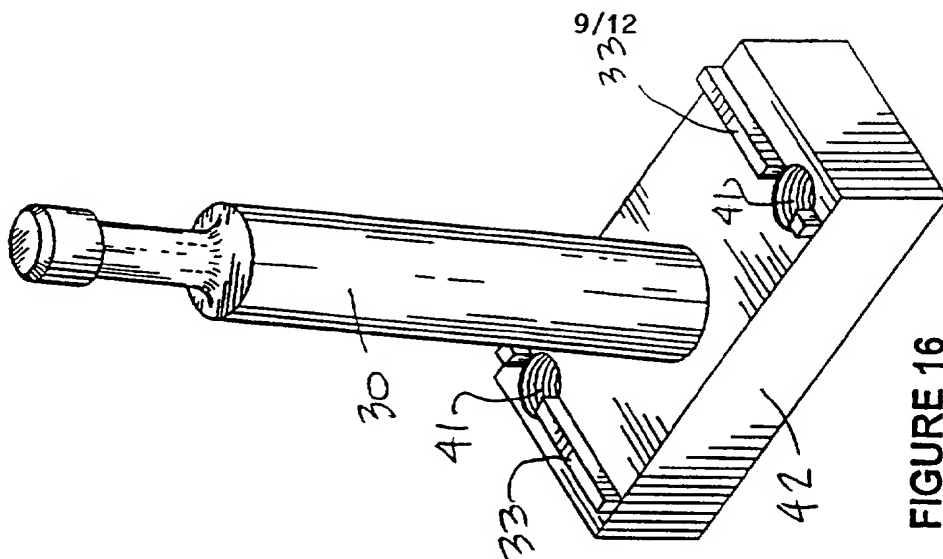


FIGURE 16

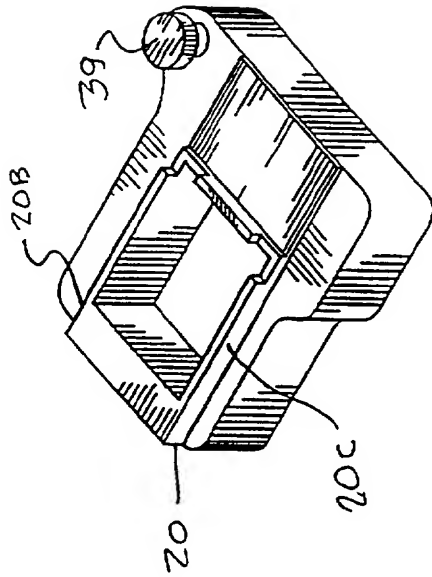


FIGURE 20

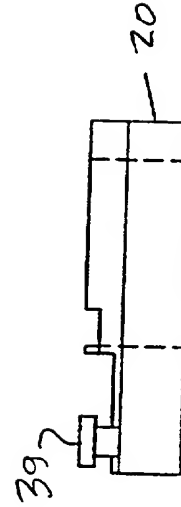


FIGURE 23

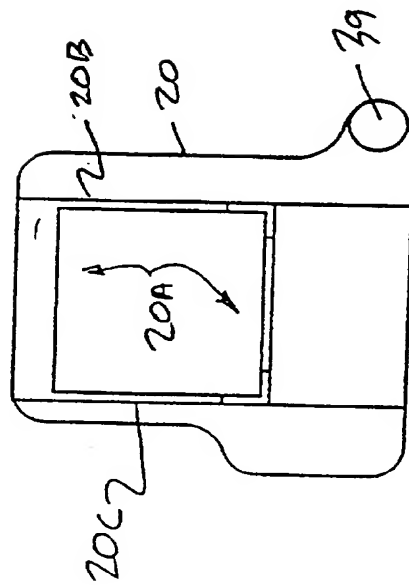


FIGURE 21



FIGURE 22

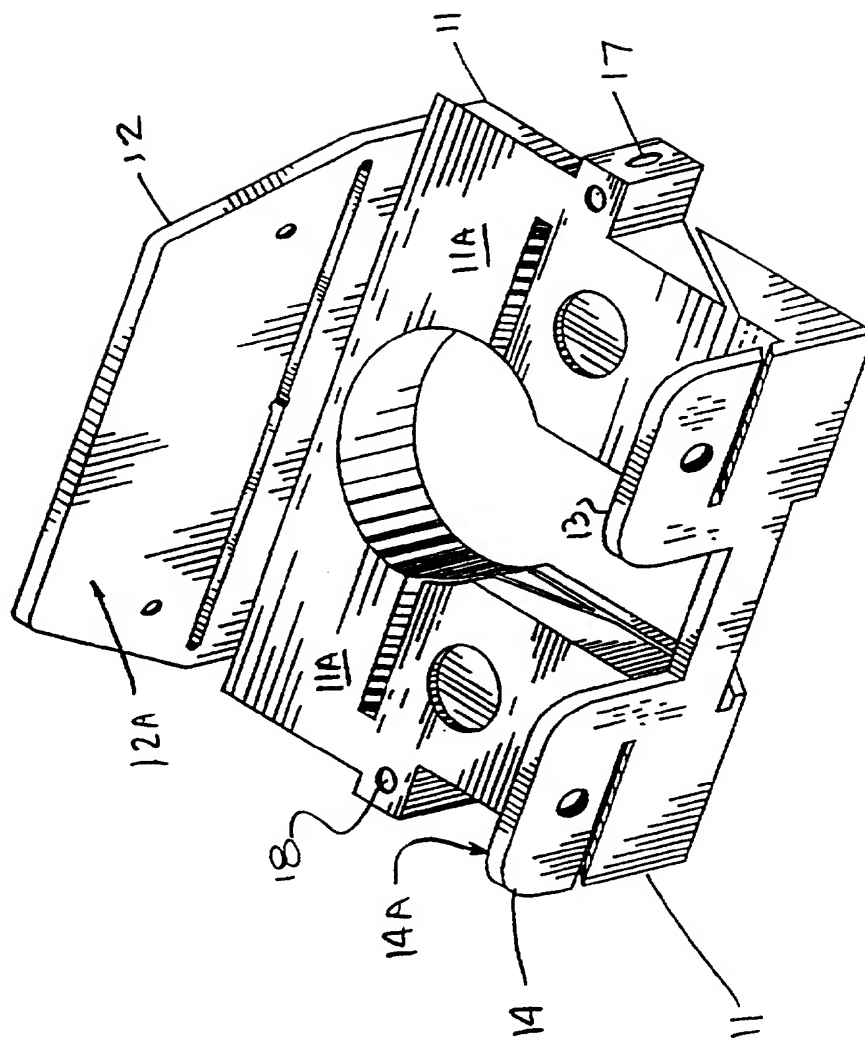


FIGURE 24

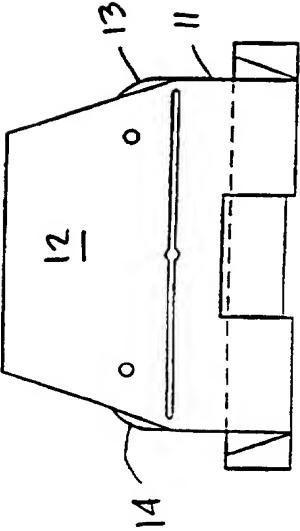


FIGURE 25

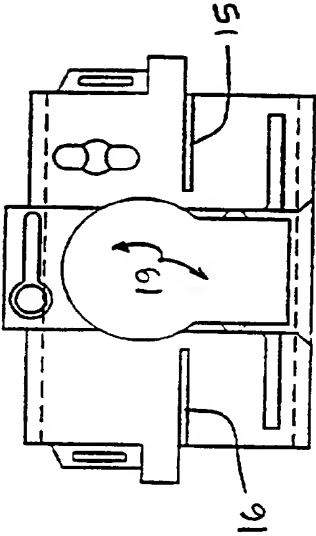


FIGURE 26

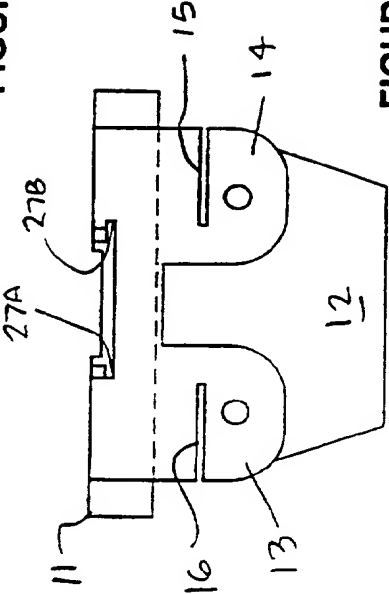


FIGURE 27

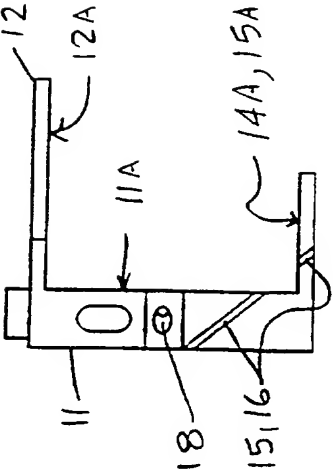


FIGURE 28

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/02803

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : A61B 17/15

US CL : 606/80, 88

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 606/79, 80, 88-89, 96

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,514,140 A (LACKEY) 07 May 1996, Figs. 20 and 21.	1-12
A	US 5,454,816 A (ASHBY) 03 October 1995, entire document.	1-12
A	US 5,423,827 A (MUMME et al) 13 June 1995, entire document.	1-12

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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E earlier document published on or after the international filing date

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O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T

later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X

document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

Z

document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 APRIL 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

30 MAY 1997

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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